

GENERAL SHAFTER DEAD.

Soldier of Spanish War Fame Dies of Pneumonia.

Gen. William R. Shafter, retired, who had been ill for more than a week with pneumonia, died Monday afternoon at the ranch of his son-in-law, Capt. W. H. McKittrick, twenty miles from Bakersfield, Cal. At his bedside when the end came were Captain and Mrs. McKittrick, Miss Carrie Redmond, Mrs. Courtwright and Capt. James W. Shafter.

William Rufus Shafter was born at Galesburg, Mich., on Oct. 16, 1835. His father was a farmer. Shafter taught school three years before the outbreak of the Civil War. Then he entered the Seventh Michigan Volunteers as first lieutenant. He was consecutively major of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth United States negro regiment and brevet brigadier general. He entered the regular army as lieutenant colonel in January, 1866. In March,



GEN. SHAFTER.

1867, he received a congressional medal of honor for bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry as its colonel in 1869.

He became brigadier general in 1897 and was assigned to command the Department of California. When war with Spain came Gen. Shafter was made major general of volunteers and sent to Cuba to command the American forces. He was retired June 30, 1901.

MEETS THE REPORTERS.

Mrs. Eddy Gives a Formal, Prearranged Interview.

A formal, prearranged interview was given to eleven reporters from Boston and New York by Mary Baker G. Eddy, the venerable founder and leader of the Christian Science church at Pleasant View, her Concord (N. H.) home, for the purpose of disproving recent statements to the effect that she was totally incapacitated by age or disease, or both. The statement had been made that a Miss Pamela Leonard, a Brooklyn healer, had been impersonating the Christian Science leader on her drives. Several questions had been agreed upon to be put to Mrs. Eddy, but the reports conflicted as to her hearing when these questions had been put to her by the appointed spokeswoman. To the first question, "Are you in perfect health?" Mrs. Eddy replied, with a bow, "Indeed I am," speaking in a deep, level tone of voice, but with a slight quiver. To the next question, "Have you any other physician than God?" she replied: "No physician but God. His everlasting arms are about me; that is enough." As she said this she turned toward the door, in front of which her carriage was waiting. In reply to the question, "Do you drive daily?" she said simply, "Yes." The fourth question, "Have you management of your own affairs?" was unanswered. She walked along the width of the piazza, but her hands shook as with a slight palsy when she was helped into the carriage. Edward M. Pierson, secretary of state of New Hampshire, was present with the reporters to positively identify Mrs. Eddy, whom he had known for many years. He issued a statement that it was Mrs. Eddy, and that she appeared to keep her faculties. An official of the household said that the gates of Pleasant View henceforth would be closed to the world forever. All agreed the aged woman showed her 86 years in marked degree, and that she was extremely weak.

U. S. FARM VALUES.

Prediction that Great Increase of Past 5 Years Will Be Maintained.

A very large addition to the wealth of the nation has been made during the past five years from the rise in farm values.

According to a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, based on 45,000 answers to its inquirers, it is estimated that throughout the whole country farm land has increased more than 38 per cent in value since 1900. The last census placed the total value of all farms in the United States at \$20,439,000,000, so that the increase since then, if the estimate of the Agricultural Department is correct, is nearly eight billions of dollars.

Among the reasons given for the rise in farm values are rural free delivery, electric railways, good roads, the movement of townspeople to the country, better and cheaper transportation and market facilities, and better methods of farming. Most or all of these conditions are likely to persist, so that a continued increase in farm lands from these influences may be safely counted upon. Good crops, better prices for farm products and investment in farm lands by persons who are not farmers are other causes for increase in the value of the lands, but these are more or less fictitious and temporary. The past decade has been a most bountiful period for the farmers of the United States.

A Wireless Telephone.

A lieutenant of the Swedish army is credited with having evolved a practical wireless telephone, and the Swedish papers announce that a public demonstration will be given next month at Copenhagen.

Standard Oil a Peddler.

The State of Louisiana, through its tax collector, has begun action against the Standard Oil Company to compel it to take out license as peddler for the past three years and pay fees to the amount of \$3,500.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1794—Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts became Postmaster General of United States.

1793—Bonaparte declared first consul.

1814—Gen. Jackson, with 2,000 Tennessee militia, drove the British from Pensacola.

1818—Smith Thompson of New York became Secretary of the Navy.

1828—Siege of Silistria raised.

1837—Riot at Alton, Ill.; E. P. Lovejoy killed.

1853—President Pierce turned first sod of Washington aqueduct.

1859—Treaty of Zurich signed.

1861—Federal naval and military forces, under Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, captured forts at Port Royal entrance.

1864—Gen. McClellan resigned his command in the army.

1867—First woman's suffrage society formed in England.

1869—Holborn Viaduct, London, opened.

1871—Apache Indians attacked stage near Wickenburg, Arizona, and killed six passengers, among them F. W. Loring, the author.

1873—Captain and crew of the *Virginus* executed at Santiago de Cuba.

1875—Steamer *City of Waco* burned off Galveston bar.

1876—Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, closed; total admissions, 9,739,392.

1880—Sarah Bernhart made her American debut at Booth's theater, New York.

1889—President proclaimed Montana a State of the Union... Roman Catholic centenary in America celebrated at Baltimore.

1890—British torpedo boat *Serpent* wrecked on Spanish coast; 173 lives lost... Revolt against President Brogan in Honduras suppressed.

1892—Dynamite explosions caused by anarchists in Paris.

1893—Thirty persons killed and injured by anarchist's bomb in Barcelona theater... F. H. Weeks of New York, embezzler of \$1,000,000, sent to Sing Sing prison.

1895—Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and Duke of Marlborough married in New York.

1897—Attempted assassination of President Morales of Brazil... United States, Russia and Japan signed treaty for protection of seals in Behring Sea.

1898—Theodore Roosevelt elected Governor of New York... Turkish troops in Crete forcibly removed by Russian admiral.

1899—U. S. cruiser *Charleston* wrecked on coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands... Admiral George Dewey married to Mrs. Mildred H. Hazen at Washington, D. C.

1900—Canadian parliamentary elections carried by a Liberal majority.

1901—Li Hung Chang, Chinese statesman, died in Pekin... United States and Great Britain signed Isthmian canal treaty.

1902—Reciprocity treaty between United States and Newfoundland signed... Spanish cabinet resigned.

1903—President Roosevelt sent to Congress his message on Cuba... United States recognized Panama government.

1905—British squadron, commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg, visited New York.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

George Westinghouse, the inventor, has received the degree of doctor of engineering from the Technical university of Berlin.

Dr. Alexander Petrunkevitch, head of the department of zoology at the Indiana university, is a member of the Russian nobility.

The senior officers in each department of study at Yale have had their salaries raised to \$4,000 for the year. This affects thirty-five professors.

The health officer of Cleveland, Ohio, has forbidden the use of slates and sponges in the primary grades of the public schools on the ground that they are unsanitary.

The woman's college of Baltimore has appointed Miss Caroline Shaw as purveyor for the college, a new office, the duties of which are to have charge of the scientific and sanitary administration of the entire establishment.

A new metric chart, representing geographical measures of the international metric system of weights and measures has been prepared by the bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce and Labor and will be furnished free to any school in which the system is taught.

W. L. Schlater has been appointed director of the museum of Colorado college. For four years he was deputy superintendent of the Indian museum in Calcutta and for ten years director of the South African museum at Cape Town. He has published a series of volumes on the fauna of South Africa.

TO FIGHT OIL TRUST.

SUIT IS BEGUN AGAINST STANDARD COMPANY.

Attorney General Moody Starts Proceedings in St. Louis Under the Sherman Act Against Parent and Seventy Constituent Corporations.

Attorney General Moody, acting through the resident United States district attorney, began proceedings Thursday against the Standard Oil of New Jersey under the Sherman anti-trust act by filing in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis a petition in equity against it and its seventy constituent corporations and partnerships and seven individual defendants. The Attorney General asks that the combination be declared unlawful and that it be enjoined from entering any contract or combination in restraint of trade.

The following statement was prepared and made public by Attorney General Moody:

"In June, by direction of the President, Messrs. Kellogg and Morrison were appointed by me special assistant attorneys general to act with Assistant to the Attorney General Purdy to make an investigation of the relations of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to the business of refining, transporting, distributing and selling oil throughout the United States; to ascertain all the facts, and to report whether or not in their opinion there has been a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or the persons or corporations associated with or managing it. Counsel have completed that duty and the report of their investigation has received careful consideration by the President and his Cabinet.

Charges Set Forth by Moody.

"The information available to the department tends to show:

That the various corporations and limited partnerships under the control, in the manner hereinbefore stated, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey produce, transport and sell about 90 per cent of the refined oil produced, transported and sold in the United States for domestic use, and about the same proportion of refined oil exported from the United States.

That this share of the business has been procured by a course of action which, beginning in 1870, has continued under the direction of the same persons, in the main, down to the present time.

That these persons now surviving are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt.

That the design throughout of the persons having control of the enterprise has been to suppress competition in the production, transportation and sale of refined oil, and to obtain, as far as possible, a monopoly therein.

That between 1870 and 1882 the design was effected through agreements made between many persons and corporations engaged in this business.

That during the seven years following the same individual defendants, as a majority of the liquidating trustees, were pretending to liquidate the trust, but as a matter of fact were managing all of the corporations in the same way and exercising the same control over them.

That the individual defendants, in 1899, increased the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from \$10,000,000 to \$110,000,000; that said company was then a producing and selling corporation, and that they added to its corporate powers the power of purchasing stock in other companies and practically all of the powers exercised by the trustees under the unlawful trust agreement of 1882.

That the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, then taking the place of the trustees, acquired all of the stock of the corporations theretofore held and controlled by the trustees, paying therefor by the issue of its own shares in exchange; that the president of the board of trustees became the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and that the same persons (the individual defendants) who had directed the business of the trust then assumed the direction of the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and ever since have continued it.

That the purpose and effect of the use of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a holding company was precisely the same as the purpose and effect of the appointment of the trustees hereinbefore referred to—namely, to suppress competition between the corporations and limited partnerships whose stock was first held by the trustees and then by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

That by the foregoing methods, aided by the establishment of railroad rates for transportation which discriminated in favor of the corporations whose stock was held by the holding company, that company has been enabled to obtain, in large sections of the country, a monopoly of the sale of refined oil, with the result that the prices to the consumer within the territory where the monopoly prevails are very much higher than within the territory where competition to some extent still exists.

John D. Rockefeller Indicted.

John D. Rockefeller, M. G. Villatreasurer of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio; J. M. Robertson, secretary, and H. P. McIntosh, director, were indicted at Findlay by the grand jury, before which the recent oil bill jury was reopened by County Prosecutor David. Bench warrants for Rockefeller and the others indicted were issued immediately and placed in the hands of Sheriff Groves.

Advertisement in this paper



Birmingham (Ala.) carpenters have obtained an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour.

Piano plate molders of Cleveland, Ohio, have obtained a 10 per cent advance on piece prices.

The newly organized Harness Makers' Union at Seattle, Wash., has enforced the nine-hour day.

Boston (Mass.) Bill Posters and Billers' Union has begun a campaign to have next year's convention held in that city.

Organized labor in Brockton, Mass., numbers 25,000, of which 13,000 are affiliated with the Shoe Workers' Union.

Organized labor in Alabama will try to effect the repeal of the anti-boycott law at the coming session of the Legislature.

Iron molders at Portland, Me., have gained 25 cents a day increase on the minimum rate of wages and a nine-hour workday.

Augusta (Ga.) textile workers have reduced their hours from sixty-six to sixty-three hours a week and obtained a slight increase in wages.

Newark (N. J.) trade unionists are to have a labor temple. In the same city a subscription of \$30,000 has been raised to start a daily labor paper.

New York had hoisting engineers have, within a decade, reduced weekly hours of labor from fifty-three to forty-four, and gained advance in daily wages from \$3.50 to \$5.

Fifteen hundred San Francisco (Cal.) mill workers have gone on a strike, causing thirty planing mills to shut down and reducing the output of building materials 80 per cent.

The attempt to reconstitute the British Agricultural Laborers' Union is making some progress, but it will take a long time to bring it to the position it occupied in the seventies.

From the institution of strike benefits, in April, 1891, to June 30, 1906, the International Association of Machinists has paid out \$1,018,697.40, and for death benefits, since April, 1898, \$110,976.10.

Iron molders of Victoria, B. C., have obtained a written agreement with the foundrymen for the coming year, which gives an advance of 25 cents a day, making the present minimum \$3.75 for nine hours.

The Builders' Exchange League of Pittsburgh, Pa., has declared for the open shop, or merit system, as it is termed. This action will affect all workmen whose labor goes into the construction of buildings of all kinds in Allegheny county.

Birmingham (England) iron workers are reported to be submitting loyalty to the new 2 1/2 per cent reduction in a millman's wages and 3 pence a ton in puffers', occasioned by the new average selling price, although an increase had been expected.

Another test of the federal eight-hour law was won by the government at Cincinnati, when the jury found the Sheridan-Kirk Contracting Company guilty in the Ohio river dam at Fawn Bank. Employment agencies said it was impossible to get men at the wages offered for an eight-hour day.

Painters' district council of eastern Massachusetts recently elected a committee to discuss a uniform wage scale and working rules project for the men of all the unions of the entire metropolitan district. Jan. 1 was the date mentioned at the last meeting as that on which the agreement would be presented.

The total number of employees of each nationality on the sugar plantations of Hawaii in 1905 was: Japanese, 31,753; Chinese, 4,409; Korean, 4,683; Portuguese, 3,005; Hawaiian, 1,452; Porto Rican, 1,907; Caucasian, excepting Portuguese and Porto Rican, 1,006; negro, South Sea Islanders and others, 22.

A decision rendered by Judge Rosalsky of New York holds that two members of the typographical union convicted on the charge of disorderly conduct for approaching a non-union man upon the street were not guilty, as charged, as magistrates had no jurisdiction, and as there was no such crime defined in the criminal code.

In the first six months of this year the changes in rates of wages in the United Kingdom resulted in a net increase of about \$20,000 in weekly wages, in which \$43,000 workpeople have participated; these advances have been chiefly in the textile, coal mining, engineering and shipbuilding industries. In the corresponding period of last year there was a net decrease in wages of \$9,800 a week, some 305,300 workpeople being invited.

Demands for higher wages and shorter hours are being made by the heads of many railway labor unions, and the officials of various eastern trunk lines have engaged in conference with the union leaders in the hope of adjusting the difficulties amicably. The railroad managers attribute the demand of their employes to prosperous times, and there is a disposition to meet these demands half way. On the Southern railway about 700 to 800 men are on strike for higher wages, as President Spencer was unwilling to meet their demands. B. F. Youkum of the Rock Island says that an unusual demand for labor has been created by active business conditions.

Arkansas Finest Packing Company.

The State of Arkansas has won a notable victory in its campaign against the packing company, Judge Winfield of Little Rock sustaining the motion that the Hammond Packing Company be fined \$10,000 because the officers of the company failed to testify before the commissioner in the recent Chicago hearing.

Usurer's Fortune to Charity.

The fortune accumulated by the late Sam Lewis, prominent money lender of London, England, which is estimated at about \$15,000,000, will now be distributed to charity, owing to the death of his widow, Mrs. Sam Lewis-Hill. About \$4,250,000 will go to the King's hospital and \$7,000,000 for the establishing of dwellings for the poor. Lewis, who lent money to the highest in the land, used to say his motto was, "I lend to the Lord and I give to poor," and it is claimed that his princely bequests seem to prove the truth of his words.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

During the present American occupation of Cuba the government is to be conducted as if it were independent of the United States, although in point of fact it will be directed by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. When Governor Magoon wishes to communicate with the bureau he will send his message to the Cuban Secretary of State, who in turn will forward it to the Cuban minister in Washington. The Cuban minister will hand it over to the American Secretary of State, and he in turn will deliver it to the Secretary of War. Finally, the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs will receive the document, reply to it and place it on file, properly marked. This roundabout process is adopted to keep the record straight, but there is a more direct method of communication in use, so that the Bureau knows what the message contains, and has an answer prepared before the formal document reaches it by way of "Robin Hood's barn."

Plans for the proposed giant battleship have been submitted to the secretary of the navy by constructors who have availed themselves of the opportunity to compete for the floating fortress. Very little is known of any plans for the gigantic ship, which, it is assumed, will have a displacement of at least 20,000 tons. All plans are to be submitted to Congress, which is to pass on the navy department's action. Indefiniteness marked every part of the appropriation bill relating to the new warship, which is described by the bill as "a first-class battleship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest practicable radius of action and to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, not exceeding \$6,000,000."

It seems strange, and not altogether pleasing, that the United States government, as represented in the Navy Department, should be obliged to go into the show business to encourage enlistments. The latest and most successful scheme is the moving-picture machine which shows the life of the bluejacket on shipboard, and some of it on land. The advertising value of the plan lies in the readiness and completeness by which it enables the recruiting officers to give applicants or possible applicants an accurate idea of their duties and pleasures. It is especially efficacious in the West, where less is known about life at sea. A recruiting party in Nebraska lately displayed the moving pictures to a crowd of fifteen thousand people.

Plans have now been submitted by the bureau of construction of the navy department, which, if approved, will give the United States the most powerful battleship in the world. One plan contemplates a 20,000-ton ship, and the other a 25,000-ton vessel. If either plan is adopted, a battery of 10 or 12 inch guns will be so arranged on center line as to give a broadside of all the guns.

Attorney General Moody has instructed District Attorney Devlin to assist counsel for the Japanese residents of San Francisco in bringing injunction proceedings in the Circuit Court to compel the board of education to allow Japanese subjects to attend any school in the city. President Allan insists that he will obey the State laws, which require separate schools for the orientals.

Proposals have been submitted to the Postmaster General by the American Bank Note Company of New York for furnishing stamps and stamp books for the next four years at 5-1000ths dollars per thousand, whereas the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, operated by the Government, bid 57-1000ths dollars per thousand. For special delivery stamps the company asked 10 cents and the bureau 15.6 cents.

For the year 1906, according to the report of Auditor Layton of the State Department, receipts from the consular service have exceeded expenditures \$19,722. This is the first time in sixteen years that this service has been on a self-supporting basis. Under the new law consuls receive more pay, but are required to turn all fees into the treasury.

In the postoffice department building at Washington the largest American flag in the world has just been unfurled. When it was suspended from a cable at the seventh floor across the inner courts 2,500 employes joined in singing, "The Star Spangled Banner." The flag is 50 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The State Department announced that James L. Gerry, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department, and N. J. Stone, tariff experts of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will accompany Census Director North to Berlin to confer with German tariff experts regarding changes in our customs administration. The object is to ascertain what it is that the German manufacturers expect of us in the way of concessions under their new tariff system.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

ANNA GOULD DIVORCED.

Count Boni Loses, and Wife and Fortune Are Gone Forever.

Final separation from home and income is the cruel fate meted out by French justice to Count Boni de Castellane, the wife-beating spendthrift who had won the affection and fortune of Jay Gould's daughter and rapidly dissipated both. The decision, granting a divorce without even an "alimentary allowance," handed down in Paris by the Tribunal of the First Instance of the Seine, Judge Dittie presiding, gives Countess de Castellane the custody of her children, who, however, may not be taken from France without the consent of their father.

The end of the famous case came suddenly. The court brushed aside the demand of the court's lawyers for an examination of witnesses, and, as expected, the public prosecutor did not even ask to be heard. In granting the countess the custody of her children the court allowed the count only the usual rights to see them and share in the control of their education, which was not contested. The count is given the right to see the children at stated periods at the home of their grandmother, and to keep them a month annually during the holidays.

Boni's demand for an "alimentary allowance" of \$50,000 annually was pronounced by the court to be without foundation in law and was rejected. The only point decided in the husband's



THE DIVORCED PAIR.

favor was the order that the countess may not take the children from France without their father's consent. The count appointed the president of the chamber of notaries to liquidate the affairs of the husband and wife. The judgment was given with costs against the count.

Anna Gould, youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, was married to Count Ernest Boniface de Castellane, eldest son of the Marquis de Castellane, at the New York home of her brother, George J. Gould, March 4, 1895, the late Archbishop Corrigan officiating. Miss Gould's dowry was understood to have been \$18,000,000, and it was stated that her income was \$300,000 a year. Immediately after the marriage the couple left the United States for France, where the extravagant manner in which they lived attracted attention. About five years after the marriage Count and Countess de Castellane were reported to be financially embarrassed, it being alleged that the count had spent about \$7,000,000 of his wife's money. An adjustment of the affairs of the couple became necessary, and considerable litigation followed, with the result that the Gould family intervened and the income of the countess was reduced to \$200,000. Feb. 5 of the present year Countess de Castellane entered a plea for divorce. The three children of the Castellanes are George, Boni and Jay, the youngest being the namesake of his mother's father.

Humorous News Notes.

Japan is for the open school door. That \$75,000,000 soap trust sounds like a bubble.

Ohio has knocked the piers from under the Bridge Trust.

They will have to stop making currant jelly out of cows' hoofs.

Cuba wakes up with a headache, empty pockets and owing money.

What we really need is government ownership of Congressmen.

The wild automobile is one thing that doesn't discriminate in favor of the millionaire.

Philadelphia indulges in the kind of dramatic criticism the hens lay.

Gov. Magoon is going to clean Cuba up if the cyclone don't do it for him.

Germany ate 1,568 dogs and 81,312 horses last year. This is enough to give Chicago a jealous fit.

The skeleton of a horse 40 feet high has been found in Wyoming. They'd be wonders in a sloopchase.

As long as we get over a million immigrants a year the race suicide movement doesn't seriously affect the country's returns.